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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/917,377	07/28/2001	Michael S. Allison	10018215-1	9960

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EXAMINER

PHAM, KHANH B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2166

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/917,377

Applicant(s)

ALLISON ET AL.

Examiner

Khanh B. Pham

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed November 17, 2006 has been entered. Claims 1, 17-18, 20 have been amended. Claims 1-7, 9-20 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. **Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9, 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chirashnya et al. (US 6,598,179 B1), hereinafter "Chirashnya".

As per claim 1, Chirashnya teaches a method for processing events from electronic architecture, the architecture having a plurality of entities generating the events comprising the steps of:

- "extracting the events from the architecture" at Col. 2 lines 50-57;
- "separating the events according to the entities" at Col. 5 lines 20-30;
- "transforming the events to one or more text strings" at Col. 6 lines 25-35;

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- “analyzing the one or more text strings to produce a human interpretable statement summarizing at least one of the events associated with the one or more text strings” at Col. 12 lines 5-20.

As per claim 2, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the step of filtering the events to process only events from identified entities” at Col. 5 lines 25-30

As per claim 3, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1, wherein “the step of extracting the events comprises extracting chassis logs” at col. 2 lines 6-15, wherein “the step of separating the events comprises separating the chassis logs” at Col. 5 lines 5-20, wherein “the step of transforming events comprises transforming the chassis logs to text strings” at Col. 6 lines 25-35, and wherein “the chassis log include chassis codes formed of two numbers” at Col. 8 lines 5-30.

As per claim 4, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the step of “coupling a getcc extraction tool to the architecture” at Col. 2 lines 6-13.

As per claim 6, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1, "the architecture being a server, and wherein the step of extracting events from the architecture comprises extracting events from the server" at Col. 4 lines 45-63.

As per claim 7, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1, wherein "the step of transforming comprises converting a binary representation of the events to the text strings" at Col. 12 lines 5-20.

As per claim 9, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1, wherein "the entities comprises one or more of firmware, software, processors, architecture monitors, power monitors, cabinet monitors, and I/O drivers" at Col. 1 lines 26-42.

As per claim 16, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: "the step of saving a log file representative of the events" at Col. 1 lines 25-30.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 5, 10-15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chirashnya as applied to claims 1-9 and 16-20 above, and in view of Leong et al. (US 6,269,398 B1), hereinafter "**Leong**".

As per claim 5, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 4 discussed above. Chirashnya does not explicitly teach "the step of coupling comprises utilizing telnet" as claimed. However, Telnet is a well-known protocol for remote accessing, which is used for requesting diagnostic information from a remote system, as exemplary by Leong at Col. 2, lines 28-40. Leong teaches: "the telnet protocol provides a terminal emulation capability allowing a network manager to issue command (such as command requesting diagnostic information) from other device in the network". Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Leong and Chirashnya's teachings so that the diagnostic information could be retrieved not only form a local machine but also from a remote machine. Utilizing telnet to access diagnostic information as suggest by Leong would allow Chirashnya's system to diagnose and provide technical support to remote users.

As per claim 10, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1 as discussed above. Chirashnya does not explicitly teach the step of "controlling one or more steps of extracting, separating, and transforming via one or more command line options". However, using command line options from Telnet program is a well-known method for requesting diagnostic information from a remote system, as exemplary by Leong at Col.

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2, lines 28-40. Leong teaches: "the telnet protocol provides a terminal emulation capability allowing a network manager to issue command (such as command requesting diagnostic information) from other device in the network". Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Leong and Chirashnya's teachings so that the diagnostic information could be retrieved not only form a local machine but also from a remote machine. Utilizing telnet to access diagnostic information as suggest by Leong would allow Chirashnya's system to diagnose and provide technical support to remote users.

As per claim 11, Chirashnya and Leong teach the method of claim 10 discussed above. Leong further teaches "controlling one or more steps of extracting, separating, and transforming according to one or more configuration files" at Col. 14 lines 10-40.

As per claim 12, Chirashnya and Leong teach the method of claim 10 discussed above. Leong further teaches the step of "controlling comprises inputting the command line options via a graphic user interface" at Col. 4 lines 15-20.

As per claim 13, Chirashnya and Leong teach the method of claim 10 discussed above. Leong further teaches the step of "controlling comprise updating the command line options automatically from the architecture" at Col. 13 line 65 to Col. 14 line 5.

As per claim 14, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1 discussed above.

Chirashnya teaches the step of "specifying one or more cell of the architecture, and extracting the events only from the one or more cells" at Col. 5 lines 25-30, but does not teach: "specifying, as command line option" as claimed. However, using command line options from Telnet program is a well-known method for requesting diagnostic information from a remote system, as exemplary by Leong at Col. 2, lines 28-40. Leong teaches: "the telnet protocol provides a terminal emulation capability allowing a network manager to issue command (such as command requesting diagnostic information) from other device in the network". Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Leong and Chirashnya's teachings so that the diagnostic information could be retrieved not only from a local machine but also from a remote machine. Utilizing telnet to access diagnostic information as suggest by Leong would allow Chirashnya's system to diagnose and provide technical support to remote users.

As per claim 15, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1 discussed above.

Chirashnya teaches the step of "specifying one or more processors of the architecture, and extracting the events only from the one or more processors" at Col. 5 lines 25-30; but does not teach: "specifying, as command line options" as claimed. However, using command line options from Telnet program is a well-known method for requesting diagnostic information from a remote system, as exemplary by Leong at Col. 2, lines 28-40. Leong teaches: "the telnet protocol provides a terminal emulation capability allowing

a network manager to issue command (such as command requesting diagnostic information) from other device in the network". Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Leong and Chirashnya's teachings so that the diagnostic information could be retrieved not only from a local machine but also from a remote machine. Utilizing telnet to access diagnostic information as suggest by Leong would allow Chirashnya's system to diagnose and provide technical support to remote users.

6. **Claims 17-20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chirashnya and in view of Prorock (US 6,754,704 B1), hereinafter "Prorock".

As per claim 17, Chirashnya teaches the method of claim 1 discussed above. Chirashnya does not explicitly teach the step of "transmitting the text strings to a plurality of analyzers, wherein each of the plurality of analyzers is associated with one or more of the entities" as claimed.

Prorock teaches a similar method for processing event (See Abstract) including the step of "transmitting the text strings to a plurality of analyzers, wherein each of the plurality of analyzers is associated with one or more of the entities" at Col. 1 lines 40-62. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Chirashnya and Prorock's teachings so that "the data processing system event may, therefore, be monitored from a remote location without the need to log in to the data processing system to manually extract the event data",

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and "as a result, a remote program module need not expend processing resources polling the data processing system to determine if any events have occurred and remote personnel need not log in to the data processing system to check for events" as suggested by Prorock at Col. 1 lines 40-62.

As per claim 18, Chirashnya teaches a system for processing events from electronic architecture, the architecture having a plurality of entities generating the events, the system comprising:

- "a computer including an extraction tool for extracting the events from the architecture, separating the events according to the entities, and transforming the events to one or more text strings" at Col. 2 lines 6-60, Col. 5 lines 20-30 and Col. 6 lines 25-35;
- "an interface for coupling the extraction tool to one or more of the architecture and a log file storing the events from the architecture" at Col. 4 lines 45-65;
- "wherein each of the analyzer is configured to analyzed the one or more text strings received from the extraction tool to produce a human interpretable statement summarizing at least one of the events associated with the one or more text strings" at Col. 11 line 57 to Col. 12 line 20;

The different between Chirashnya's sytem and the instant claimed invention is that Chirashnya does not explicitly teach "a plurality of analyzers" nor "the extract tool is configured to transmit each of the one or more text strings to one of the plurality of analyzers".

However, Prorock teaches a similar system for processing event (See Abstract) including wherein “the extract tool is configured to transmit each of the one or more text strings to a plurality of analyzers” at Col. 1 lines 40-62. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Chirashnya and Prorock’s teachings so that “the data processing system event may, therefore, be monitored from a remote location without the need to log in to the data processing system to manually extract the event data”, and “as a result, a remote program module need not expend processing resources polling the data processing system to determine if any events have occurred and remote personnel need not log in to the data processing system to check for events” as suggested by Prorock at Col. 1 lines 40-62.

As per claim 19, Chirashnya and Prorock teach the system of claim 18 discussed above. Chirashnya also teaches; “wherein the entities comprises one or more of firmware, software, processor, architecture monitors, cabinet monitors, and I/O drivers, and wherein the events comprise chassis logs form one ore more of the firmware, software, processor, architecture monitors, cabinet monitors, and I/O drivers” at Col. 1 lines 25-46.

As per claim 20, Chirashnya and Prorock teach a system of claim 18 discussed above. Prorock also teaches: “wherein each of the plurality of analyzers is associated with one or more of the entities” at Col. 1 lines 40-62 and Fig. 9.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed November 17, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner respectfully traverses applicant's arguments.

Applicants argued that Chirashnya does not teach or suggest "analyzing the text strings and produce a human interpretable statement summarizing at least one of the events associated with one or more text strings." Particularly, applicants argued that Chirashnya analyzes result number, message number, and Boolean indicator to provide a human interpretable statement but does not analyze "text strings" as claimed. The examiner respectfully submits that at least the "result number" is text string. For example, Table IV at Col. 12 shows the result numbers is text strings "R1" and "R2". Chirashnya therefore teaches the step of analyzing text strings to produce human interpretable statement as claimed.

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 17-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh B. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-4116. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (571) 272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

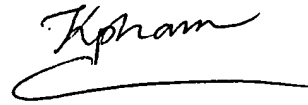
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Khanh B. Pham
Primary Examiner
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January 9, 2007

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kpham", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.